

**GS SCORE**

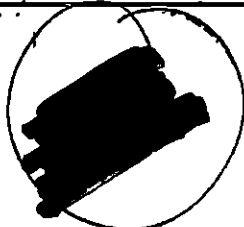
Test - 03

Your content  
can be improved  
slightly  
Abstraction is  
good

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250



### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name

GAURAV VATS

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date

04/08/2017

Signature

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R-19  
CB-16  
C-18

# REMARKS

# GIS SCORE

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## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Justice as entitlement by Robert Nozick.
- Ancient Indian political thought in comparison with Buddhist political thought.
- Relationship of Power, Legitimacy and Authority.
- Michel Foucault views on relationship between power and knowledge.
- Notion of Counter-hegemony by Antonio Gramsci.

(a) Robert Nozick belong to the Neo-liberal school of thought. He gives his theory of entitlement in response to the Rawls theory of Justice.

In his book "Anarchy, State and Utopia", Nozick has criticized the difference principle of Rawls. He says that property has not come from heaven, and it is a product of one's own labour. We can see the influence of John Locke in his work.

Therefore, he gives justice as entitlement and gives his three major principles:

- Just acquisition of property: Here Nozick says that a person has right to

Remarks

acquire as much property as possible, as long as the process of acquisition is just.

• Just transfer of property: Here Nozick says that only voluntary transfer of property is just. Therefore he has criticized progressive taxation, as he says people don't pay tax voluntarily.

• Rectification of grievances: In case the above two procedures have not been followed properly then suitable amends can be made.

Nozick has also said that these principles can only be excepted, if the right to entitlement of one person threatens a large number of people's existence.

He, along with Hayek, has criticized the notion of Welfare State.

(b) Buddhism political thought was a reaction to Brahmanical supremacy, and can be called as the rebel child of Hinduism.

Why he oppose redistribution by the state?

6

Therefore, they have a large no of similarities such as :

- Both have accepted that it is the duty of king to protect his people.
- Both have established alliances, such as Brahman - Kshatriya by ancient Indian thought, and Vaishya - Kshatriya alliance by Buddhism.

However, inspite of these similarities, there are a large no of substantial differences, as outlined by Brijhu Parekh :

- Buddhism believed in contractual theory of state, whereas ancient Indian thought has advocated for semi-contractual state with divine origin.
- Ancient Indian thought has voiced for monarchy, whereas Buddhist thought has advocated for Republics (clans).
- Buddhist concept of nobleness is related to Western concept of virtue.

Remarks

• Buddhist thought did not recognize caste differences, and allowed women and Shudra in their sangha.

• Buddhist tradition recognized the importance of sabhas & samitis.

Hence, Buddhist tradition was a progressive one, and later helped Indian Hinduism to revive itself. Later, Buddhist got subsumed into the mainstream thought itself.

Add more points like  
Balans & Dharmas & Danda

6

(c) Legitimacy stands as a connecting link between Authority & Power. Authority is legitimate Authority. Power refers to the Capacity to do so, whereas authority refers to the right to do so. Legitimacy transforms brute force (power) into rightful authority.

Authority is legitimate when government

Remarks

has the willingness of the people to rule, and also implies that rulers have given their consent. So legitimacy transforms State into government, and connects people with rulers.

The liberals have advocated for above, such as Max Weber, who gives charismatic, traditional & rational-legal authority.

David Robert Dahl has also supported polyarchy, saying democracy as 99% democracy.

However, the neo-Marxists like Gramsci & Habermas have questioned the idea of consent itself. Building on Gramscian idea of hegemony itself, Habermas has predicted a "legitimation crisis", where the real interests of state

Remarks

Mention views of scholars who have specifically spoken on the issue of legitimacy like Raz, Weber & Rawls

(5)

are bourgeoisie, and it won't fulfill public's democratic demands, creating an inherent contradiction.

(d) Foucault belongs to the post-modern school of thought, who has decentred man from the political science.

He has defined power as flowing from one institution to another, in a web of power relations.

According to Foucault, power holds the society & institutions together, and hence knowledge is a great source of power.

He said that knowledge has great capacity to influence institutions & people, and therefore has "bio-power", capable of influencing behaviour.

Therefore, the bureaucrats, who have all the rules in their hands, has

Remarks

What is  
no. of  
discursive  
practices,  
disciplinary  
power &  
regimes of  
truth in  
this context

4



immense power, as they can change the society dynamics by changing policies.

However, Foucault has also said that power also has the capacity to change knowledge. Therefore, knowledge is not immune, it is also relative. The 'multiplicity of explicit relations' can affect knowledge, and change the importance of different segments of knowledge.

Foucault has been criticized for dehumanizing the mainstream thought.

(e) Gramsci belongs to the Neo-Marxist school of thought, whereas he has predicted why the revolution did not occur in Western states as predicted by Marx.

He said that the state manufactures consent in their favour by the works of organic intellectuals. Thus, state uses

not only the instrument of coercion, but also the instrument of validation.

Therefore, ideological dominance is sustained by promoting bourgeois values of common sense. Legitimacy is sustained by the use of civil society, which acts as fortress of state.

This is hegemony of state.

Thus, Gramsci has advocated war of position before war of manoeuvre to unmask true nature of civil society & state. This will require counter-hegemony, which will be done by organic intellectuals who will work in favour of masses.

Once the state is exposed, frontal war can be launched & revolution will be successful.

Lenin has also advocated for organic intellectuals.

Remarks

How will counter Hegemony overcome the challenge posed by civil society of capitalists & state?

§

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) The idea of multiculturalism is significant step towards deepened sense of identity but it is not without its own challenges and contradictions.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

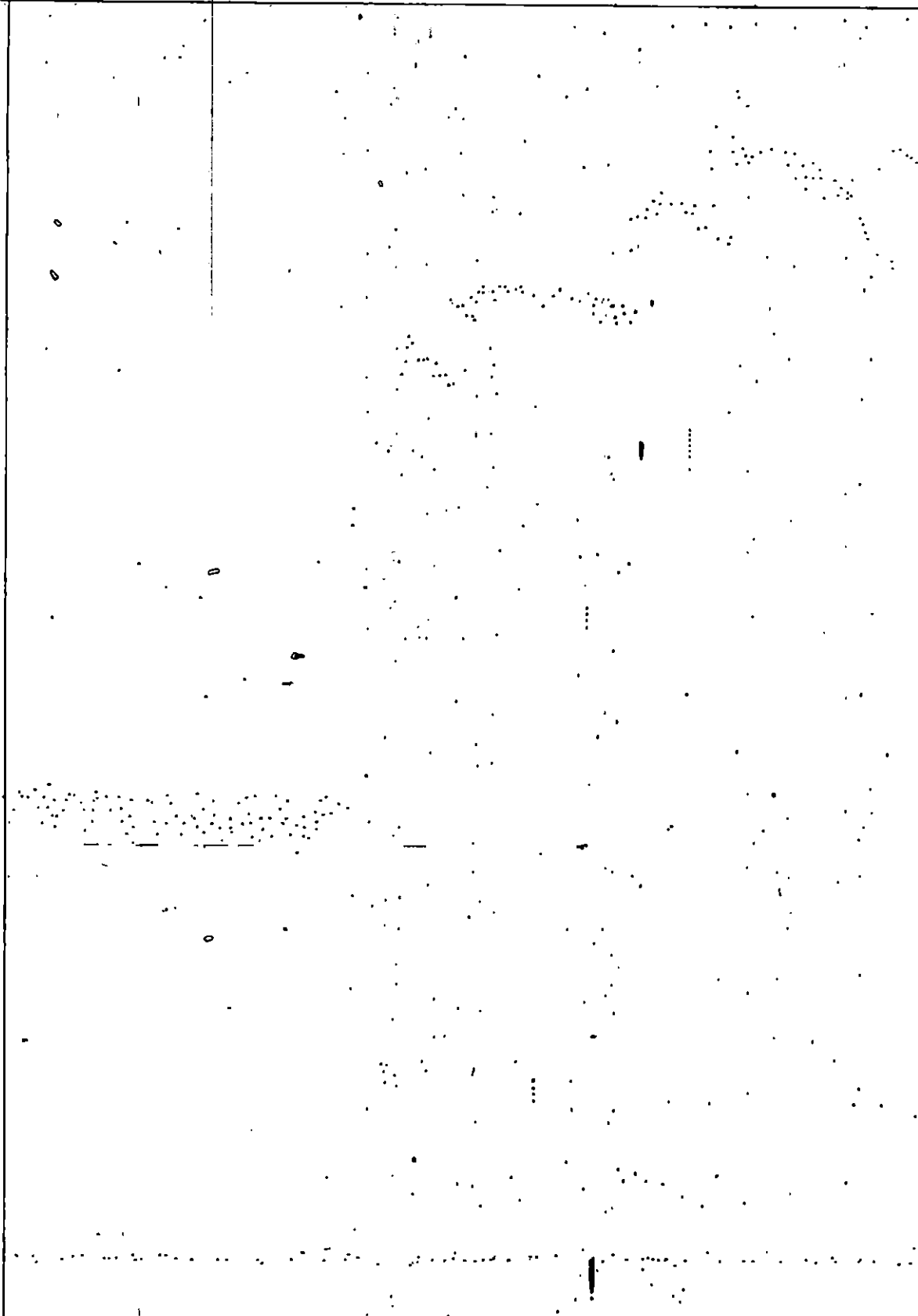
(b) A universal understanding of meaning and scope of human rights remains elusive and highly contested. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse the relationship between emergence of Mass Society and Alienation as per view of both Marxist and Non-Marxist thinkers.

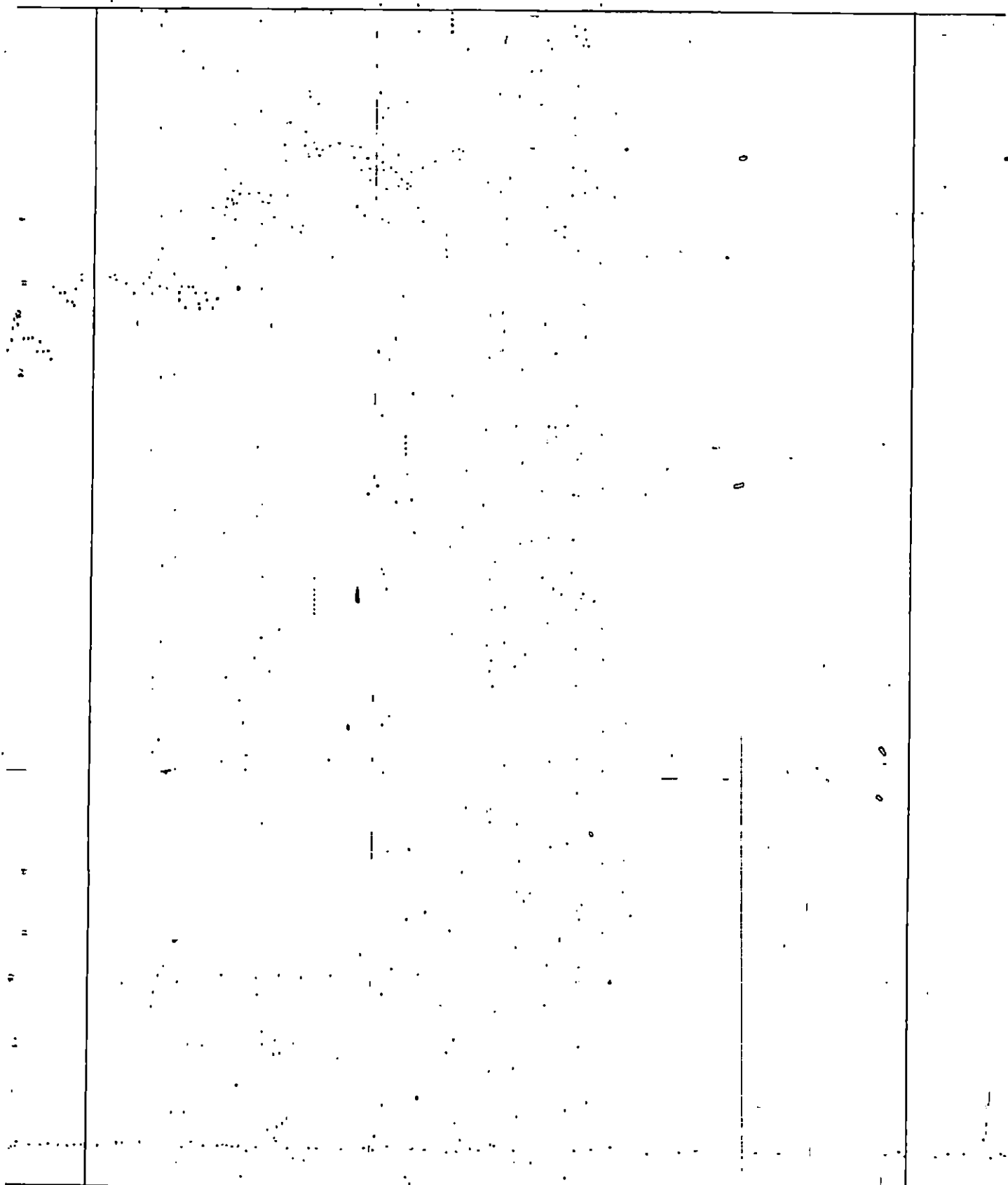
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*

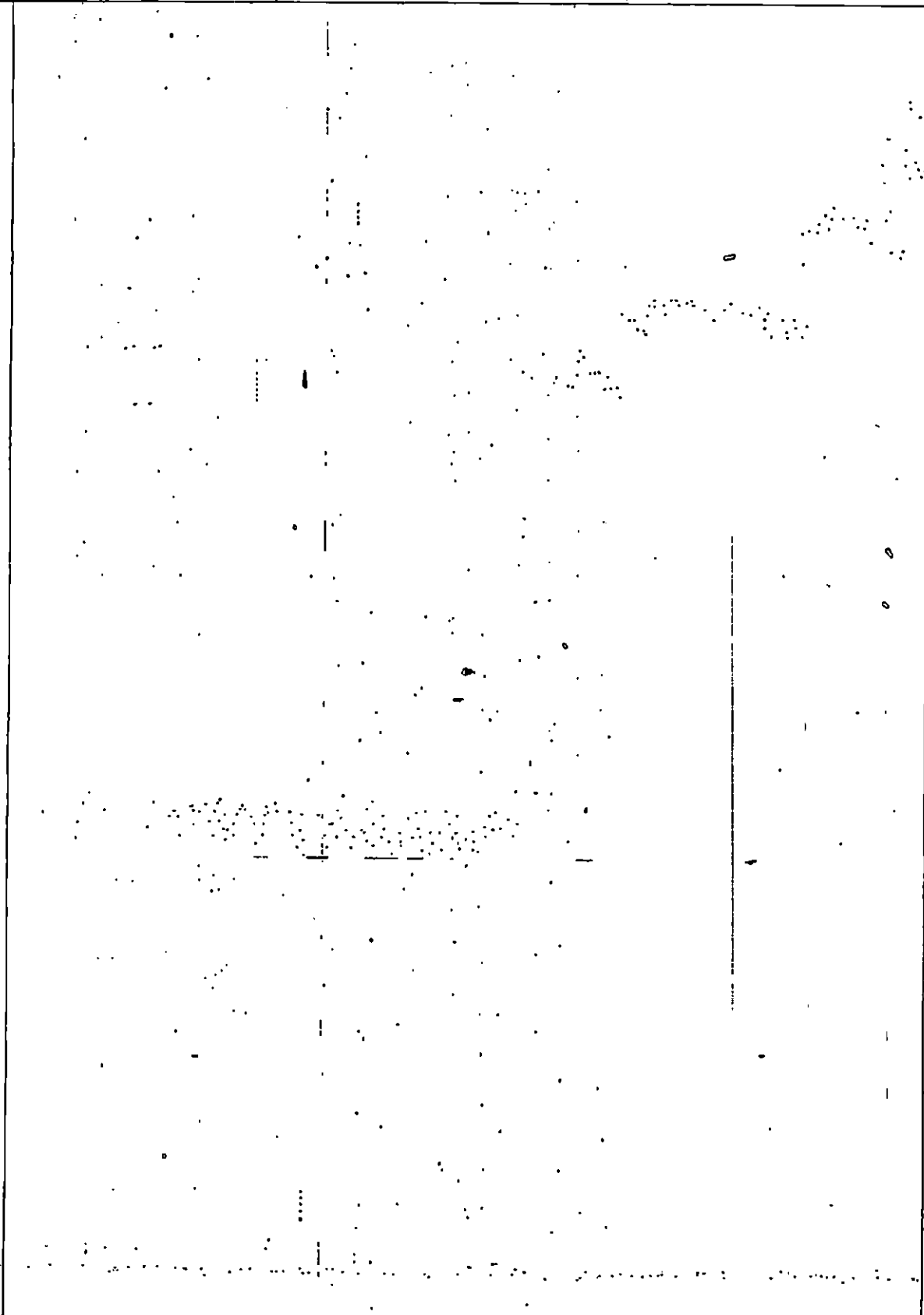
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*Remarks*

*Remarks*







*Remarks*



3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss the paradigm of Gender in justice with special reference to views of key Feminist thinkers. Elaborate on the special role of Family in this context.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Hanna Arendt's Notion of 'Vita Contemplativa' against 'Vita Activa' hopes to reinstate the life of public and political action to apex of human goods and goals. Examine.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) "Popper says" I believe that Plato was led, by his distrust of the common man, and by his ethical collectivism, to approve of [political] violence." How far do you think Karl Popper was justified in his criticism of Plato? Also critically analyse the Scheme of Education devised by Plato?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The paradigm of Gender in Justice has been long because of use of male generic terms by male philosophers. Carole Pateman has stated that right from Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau etc, all have excluded women in some form or another.

However, the most comprehensive account of Gender in Justice was given by Susan Moller Okin.

In her book "Gender, Justice &

Remarks

Family", she has criticized Rawls for a number of things. She says Rawls use generic male terms, does not include "sex" in the list people are unknown in "veil of ignorance". Also, even though Rawls recognize the role of <sup>family</sup> ~~society~~ as basic unit of society, he does not include justice in family, rather he vows for justice among households. Therefore Oken advocates for reforms in family. She has criticized the patriarchal society which imposes inferior role to women. She has asked women household work to be paid. She has asked sharing the child

Remarks

①

You need to elaborate more on views of Carole Pateman (more) & write more on Young Nussbaum. more on critique of Rawls on views.

rearing by both sexes, coming close to the concept of symmetrical family. She gave the "human moral theory" for emancipation of women.

Martha Nussbaum also vowed for justice among women, and called for building the capabilities of women to ensure their development.

- (b) Hannah Arendt was a post-modern thinker. She had suffered in Nazi Germany as she was a German Jew. Therefore, her works are against totalitarianism, ideology, propaganda etc, and has promoted the growth of active citizenry.

Remarks

For this, she said that labour and work are essential for body and social maintenance. However, these are not enough to be a citizen. Vita Contemplation & Vita Action in the sphere of politics is vital for being citizen. We can see the influence of Aristotle here.

She has said that unless people <sup>contemplation in collectivity</sup> starts contemplation and action in public sphere, their potential as a human remains unfulfilled. This is the ultimate good & goal for human society. This separates humans from animal laborans.

Remarks

The linked the concept of power by people 'acting in-concert'. Power is different from violence, and sustains institutions around people. Once people move back in private sphere, there increases scope for propaganda, ideological domination & rise of totalitarianism. Hence institutions decay.

Therefore, active citizenry is the only means of sustaining peaceful human civilization. She has voiced for 'vita activa' more important than 'vita contemplativa'; as actions are more important than thoughts.

Remarks

Good elaboration

Add her critique of Plato but appreciation of Marx. Why?

9

(C) Karl Popper belongs to the school of thought which derided the growth of totalitarianism to Plato.

Popper has criticized "Republic" and said that Plato, in disguise of philosopher king, wanted a despotic state with no rights & unlimited duties.

He accused Plato's scheme of education as of creating "regimented society". Further, he did not give right to property to certain sections, and voiced for dissolution of marriage & family.

However, Plato belonged to a different time. His was a morally

Remarks

Add more points of his critique

critique → rule of class privilege

Subordination of individual against the state



degraded society which killed Socrates. He wanted to cure this by ethics in education. He wanted to get rid of corruption, so wanted King not to have property & family. He called democracy a rule of ignoble, and wanted rule of ethics.

Therefore, his ideas were noble. As Levenson said we cannot compare the incomparables. Hence Popper was not at all justified.

Plato's scheme of education was inspired from both Greek as well as Spartan system of education. The former contributed arts, literature, etc. geometry etc, where latter accounted for compulsory education, military training &

Remarks

This will be debatable whether he was justified or not.

induction of women equally.

He divided subjects according to different age groups, and produced philosopher kings after the education of 50 years.

However, there are some shortcomings as the idea of philosopher king is mainly a utopian idea. ~~Not a~~ A life long education for politicians is unwarranted.

Further, as evident in Indian politics, other traits are more important than education, such as ~~education~~ common sense, hold of grassroots problems etc.

Moreover, it is difficult to know by schooling, that which traits are dominant in an individual.

Thus, a novel idea had its own

Remarks

Your critique of scheme is shortcoming  
 Not scheme is vague & weak.  
 Add points from hints

6

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the eco-feminist critique of current model of development with reference to views of eminent scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Communitarians are not opposed to rights as such, but they are mistrustful of multiplication of individual rights, claims beyond those that affect the good of the community. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the feminist complaints against the concept of participatory democracy? Participatory democracy suffers from functional and operational challenges as well. Explain with examples (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The current model of development was criticized by eco-feminism school of thought as exploitative. They have accused it as masculine in character, destroying the environment.

Eco-feminists like Vandana Shiva, have enriched the Women, Gender & Development debate. She accused mankind of exploiting both the women &

Remarks

28  
what exactly is the masculine character of development?

environment resources

Further, she said that the current exploitative model has placed women on a lower strata of society. All the paid jobs are for men.

She advocated for feminine qualities of women to help ecological preservation. The care and sympathy of women would sustain a model in which exploitation of resources would not be there, & women would get empowered by increased participation.

However, she was criticized by both Western & Indian scholars like Bina Das, Sheward that

Remarks

(1)

critique of Gabriel  
Dietrich &  
Marie Mies  
(how the  
colonies  
& women)

Vandana Shiva has just represented the concerns of upper caste women in India. She has neglected the concerns of lower caste women.

Also, some post modern feminists have accused her for mixing ~~sex~~ sex & gender. Others have criticized her for labelling "feminine qualities".

(b) The Communitarian school of thought arose as a criticism of liberal notion of self & society.

They believe that man is an embedded self, & derives his taste, values, ethics etc from society, and is an indivisible part of society. Hence, society is natural.

Remarks

Therefore, they believe that society good is above the notion of extreme individual rights.

eg. Charles Taylor has suggested that extreme rights may justify pornography, prohibition etc, but in the context of society good, it is not desirable.

Similarly, Michael Sandel, in his "Liberalism & limits of Justice", has stated that since man is an embedded self, rights are dependant on the nature of society. So, he is not against individual rights, but against multiplication of

This is actually stated by Michael Sandel

rights. which are against society values. Individual rights depend on the context of society.

Further, Michael Walzer, in his "Spheres of Justice", has advocated that 'Spheres' & 'Goods' are exclusive and different rights belong to different spheres (social, economic, political etc). therefore, individual rights should fit into these different spheres.

Thus, Communitarians have advocated that individual rights & group rights must conform to society values. The classic example is "Asian Values Debate" (Malaysia).

Remarks

What are your basic concerns?

Be careful about attributing rights to the right thinkers.

①

(C) Participatory democracy, the vision of Gandhi, arose as a response to failure of representative democracy to ensure inclusive growth & development.

Eg in India, 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> development gave constitutional status to local bodies. It has representation for women & SC/ST at grassroot levels.

However, different schools of feminism has criticized participatory democracy in a no of ways.

Radical feminists said that family & other institutions need to be reformed first. This is evident as women representatives act as proxy to husbands.

Remarks



Further, Marxist feminists have said that participatory democracy is just a veil to disguise the economic subjugation of women.

Post-modern feminists have pointed out that women don't get representation beyond the reserved seats.

Participatory democracy suffers from both functional & operational challenges.

Even though they are the platform for grassroots planning, their plans get rarely approved, and instead they implement centralized plans.

Further, they lack funds, functions

Remarks

& functionaries. The traditional & state organs are not ready to devolve powers.

Furthermore, since the awareness among people is low, the institutions of participatory democracy cannot ensure effective deliberation. This was pointed out by Bessette in his "American Govt & Politics".

Deliberation & Development Democracy

Moreover, the bureaucracy envisages participatory democracy as a threat to their domination. So it creates hurdles. eg red tapism in India.

Remarks

7  
 while your points are valid most of the actual points stated by feminist. Read to topic with again

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- Critically analyse the composition of Indian Constituent Assembly.
- Methods and strategies adopted by environmental movements in India.
- Analyse the idea of National Court of Appeal as a judicial reform.
- Struggle between Parliament and Supreme Court on the issue of amenability of fundamental rights.
- Analyse the challenges to the successful functioning of Local Self Governing institutions after the enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

(a) The members of Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial legislative assemblies of the British India, the and the princely States nominated their own members. There have been a number of criticism of the composition of such assembly :

- The members of were not directly elected, but indirectly elected by those who were elected by limited franchise.

- The princes nominated the members who did not represent their people's

Remarks

Interests, rather of kings.

- The members did not represent the socio-economic profile of Indians. They were rich, educated etc.
- Most of them were either lawyers, or journalists, or both.
- It was majorly dominated by Congress.

However, the critics should also notice that the members represented the interests of all sections of society. This is evident from the nature of debates in Constituent Assembly. The members of Congress differed in ideologies, and represented different thoughts.

- (b) Environmental movements in India were different from that of west in the sense that the latter concerns were improving the concerns quality of life, air, water etc.

Provide  
a more  
specific  
reference  
as your  
point  
critique

Remarks

However, in India, the concerns were livelihood, and then other concerns like environment safeguarding and protection came into fold.

Therefore, the strategies & methods were different.

In Chipko movement, people hugged trees to prevent them from being cut. Women participated in large numbers. The leadership came from grassroots eg Gaura Devi, Sundarlal Bahuguna etc.

Initially protests were the main form of movements, later, use of press, judiciary etc were used to prevent environmental degradation. Even members of assemblies & parliaments were lobbied to put forward their cause.

Remarks

Add

Analys  
the difference  
b/w urban

2 Rural  
environmental  
movements  
in India

4

Thus, we can now see NQT & an activist Supreme Court vigorously taking up these causes. Forest Rights Act was passed in direct response to these movements. Even the National Elites are giving leadership to these movements.

(C) Recently, the Supreme Court has agreed to hear a petition in support of National Court of Appeal for Civil & Criminal Cases.

It will consist of principal bench at Delhi & regional benches at Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata. Civil & Criminal Appeals from High Courts will go directly to NCA.

The government has opposed the

Remarks

move saying that the previous bench had rejected the move. Further this will require a Constitutional Amendment.

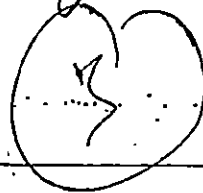
However, SC said that time has changed and overburdened SC can hardly give time to hear its original jurisdiction.

Only 1% of cases contribute of important constitutional questions, in comparison to 15% in 1950's.

Therefore, in light of SC arguments, it is fair that a deliberation is ensured to arrive at a good decision.

Remarks

What are the  
constitutional  
mandates in  
implementing  
idea



(d) Fundamental Rights has been a bone of contention between the parliament & SC, rights since independence.

In Shankari Prasad Case, SC ruled that F.R. can be amended, and A.B. "law" does not constitute "amendment".

However, in Golak Nath case, SC ruled that F.R. are sacrosanct & cannot be amended.

In Keshvananda Bharti Case, it ruled that F.R. can be amended keeping intact the basic structure of the Constitution.

In Minerva Mills case, it ruled that harmonious coexistence between DPSP & F.R. is a basic feature, and rejected supremacy of DPSP over F.R.

However, we have seen that the

Remarks

Analyse the background of struggle of what manifestation were these famous cases

27



Contention has reduced greatly by the deletion of FR to property by 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act.

Today, SC from time to time asks the government to implement DPSP by declaring them fundamental right under Art 21 (Dignified life).

Thus, SC has performed its role well by acting as guarantor of fundamental rights.

① Panchayati Raj Institutions were the vision of Gandhi's "organic circulation of power". After struggle for years, they were finally given constitutional status by 73<sup>rd</sup> (PRI) & 74<sup>th</sup> (Urban Local Bodies) Amendments.

Accordingly, we saw regular elections, grass root planning & development, participation of women

Remarks

and deficits in governance etc.

However, they suffer from some of the institutional and functional flaws.

The functions, functions & funds problem is the most prominent among them.

Since, it is a state subject, there has been reluctance in transferring of subjects under 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> schedule (MC Suvendra).

The staff is given by state, and the funds are not devolved further.

Further, even with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation for women, we have seen them acting as proxy. The same trend is observed wrt. Dalits.

Moreover, states dissolve panchayats on flimsy grounds.

Thus awareness among people along with institutional reforms can be the right

Remarks

filling  
corruption  
lack of  
functional  
autonomy  
non power  
training

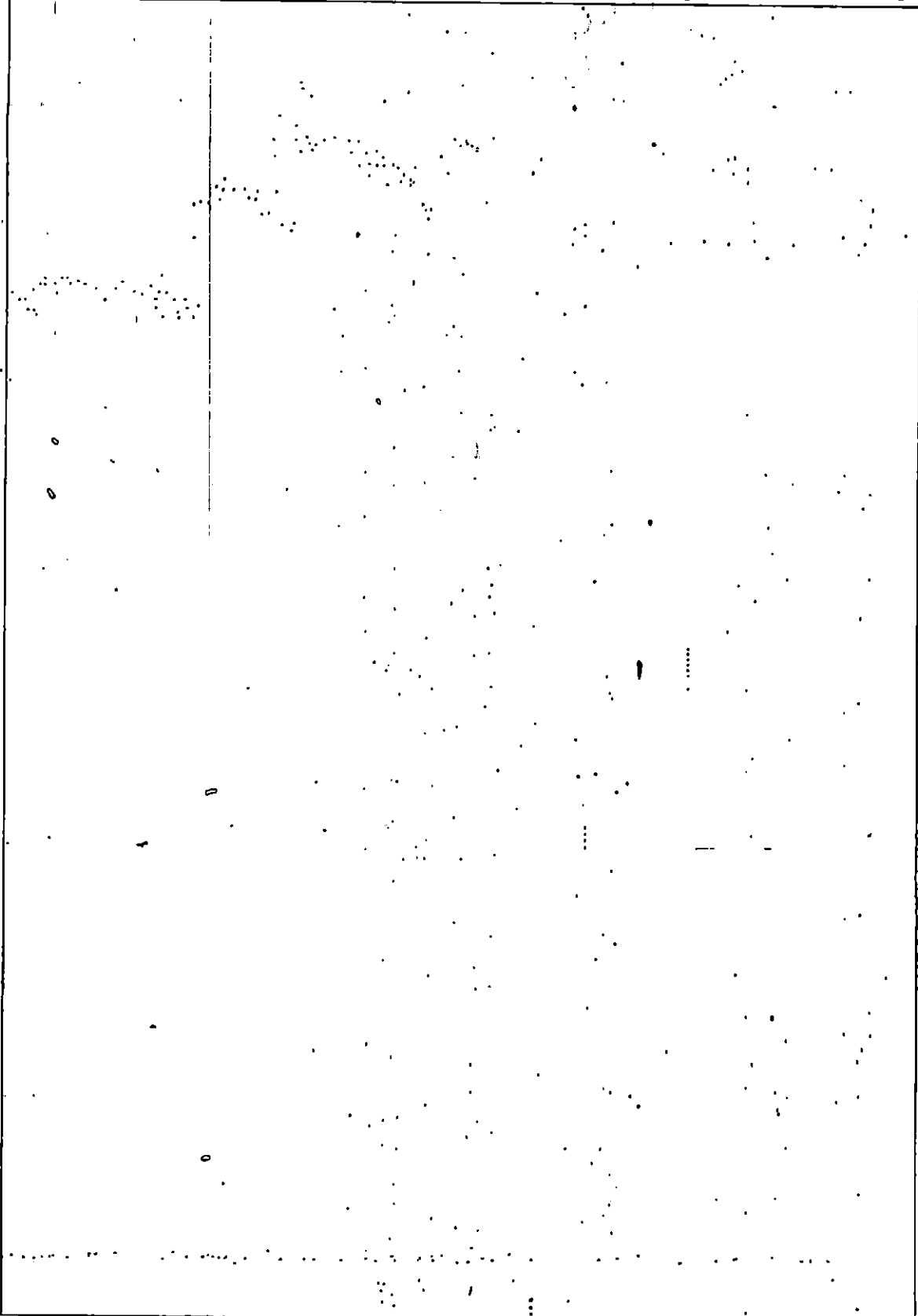
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step.

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How has the changing nature of leadership in parliament affected its efficiency?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Describe the nature of New social movement in India and factors for their limited impact and success till now?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the challenges being faced by the working class movement in India? How has the rise of Communal Politics and LPG reforms impacted them?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

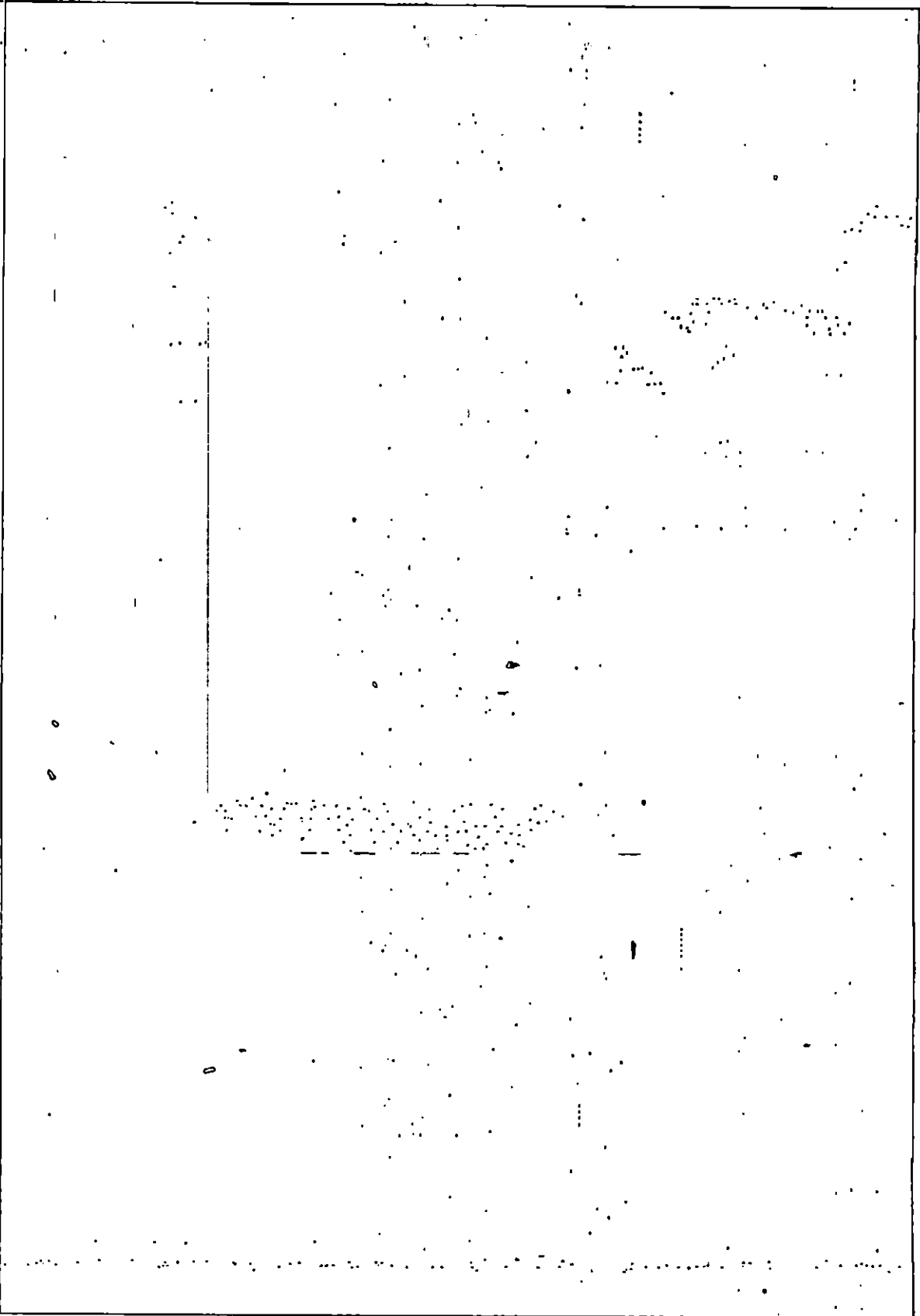
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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



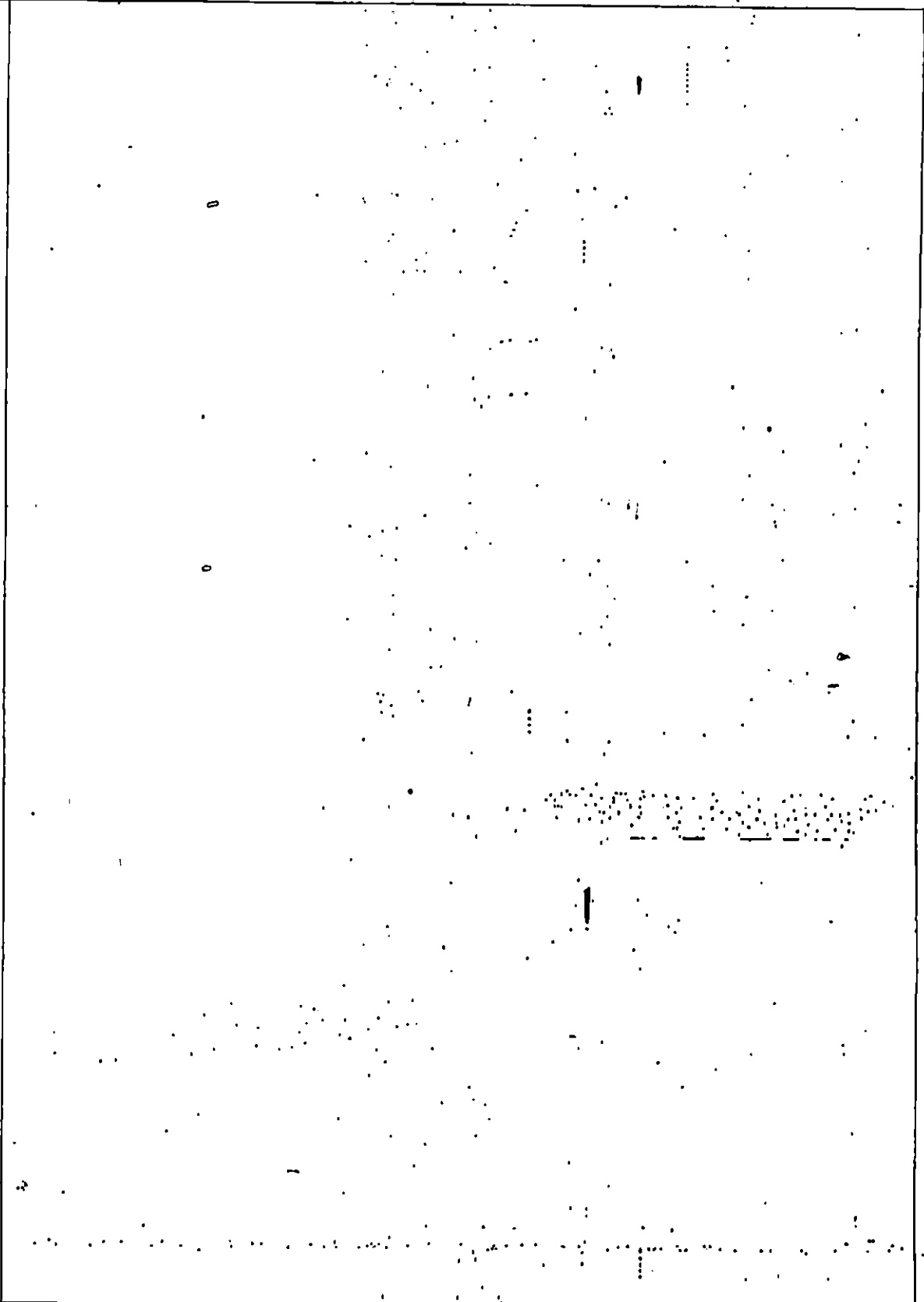
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*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**



*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the specific features of Indian pressure groups and their relation and impact on mainstream Indian politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the need of comprehensive review of the Interstate Water Dispute Resolution Mechanism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Political parties in India face numerous challenges and issues in their functioning which are internal and external both. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Pressure groups are an association with like-minded individuals, who ~~aims~~ aim to influence government policies on a particular subject.

In India, there are no. of pressure groups with different features, and influences politics in ~~an~~ their own way.

They represent interests of their own members, or sometimes for other people. The former can be business groups like FICCI, CII, farmer groups like Shetkari Sangathan,

Remarks

Labour groups like BMA, Bharhiya, +  
 Mazdoor Sangh etc. The latter can  
 be NGO's working for environment  
 (Greenpeace), Health & Human  
 Rights (Amnesty, Red Cross etc).  
 Some represent religion, caste groups etc.  
 They are both local &  
 transnational in character &  
 organization.

With time media has also  
 emerged as a prominent pressure  
 group.

These groups impact government  
 policies & Indian politics in different  
 ways:

- Some groups are affiliated to a  
 particular political party (eg BMS)

8 Remarks

How do they  
 interact with  
 the administration  
 & what role  
 are they  
 playing in  
 shaping policy  
 formulation?

to BJP)

- They lobby the members of assemblies & Parliament for their cause.
- Regional parties were formed due to agglomeration of ~~regional~~ regional pressure groups.
- They take the recourse to media, or sometimes undertake direct protests.
- They spread awareness among people, maturing Indian politics.

(b) Recently, the Indian Water Disputes Act 1956 was amended with

following features:

- The Chairman would have a tenure of 5 years.
- The permanent tribunals would be constituted for each river.
- The member's life would be coterminous with dispute decision arrival time.

Remarks

- The permanent water tribunal would have a committee of technical experts.

This came in the backdrop of Cauvery water dispute b/w Tamil Nadu & Karnataka. Also, we have been witnessing SYL dispute & Telangana CM asking for revision of Krishna Award.

All these disputes point towards a possible review in our Water Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

Various recommendations have been given, and some of them are still relevant.

Remarks.

While you have detailed the salubrious need to dist on the existing challenges & paralysis on the new & its revision as well

16

Since the disputes are basically political, there should be an expert committee comprising of members from all states party in dispute. The decision should be binding.

Further, there have been demands of shifting water to concurrent list. The Centre should undertake more burden.

Some of the rivers can be declared as national rivers, and their water can be used according to decisions of centre. Entry 56 of Centre list has also been underused.

Hence, political will is missing, required to settle these issues amicably.

Remarks

The intervention of SC is a proof of this.

(c) ~~The~~ India is a multiparty democracy where free and fair elections are guaranteed by Election Commission.

However, political parties in India face a no. of challenges and issues in their functioning, both internal and external.

The internal challenges refers to the inherent contradictions in their institution & functioning.

Even though the parties claim to represent democratic India, inra-party democracy is missing, taking resort to dynasty politics. Also, this increases the role of



criminal & muscle power in securing tickets.

Further, the young faces coming also represent dynasty or other sectoral interests. Thus, youth are missing comprehensive Indian growth agenda.

Further, parties gives representation according to vote bank composition, rather than merits of candidate.

The external challenges and issues comprise of relations with other parties & public.

They criticize other parties on personal basis, and spread lies.

Remarks

to promote their interests.

Further, they don't declare to public their ~~source~~ source of funding. They oppose being ~~com~~ coming under the ambit of RTI Act.

Further, they appeal to a section of public to divide votes, and sometimes ~~full~~ controversies.

Further, Rajya Sabha represents same profile of legislators as that of Lok Sabha. It is not a house of elders & wise. Pol parties elect defeated politicians here.

Further, they oppose the reformative actions of ECI, and also unite to

Remarks

form common front against it (2004, for declaring criminal antecedents) until SC intervened!

9/11/21

Very  
difficult  
(2)  
conclusion  
will

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is the rationale and distinctive features of Regional Parties in India?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Over the years, the Election Commission has conducted a number of laudable electoral reforms to strengthen democracy and enhance the fairness of elections. Examine.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution of Tribal movements in Post Independent India? Discuss whether we can apply the distinction between old and new social movements in Indian Context?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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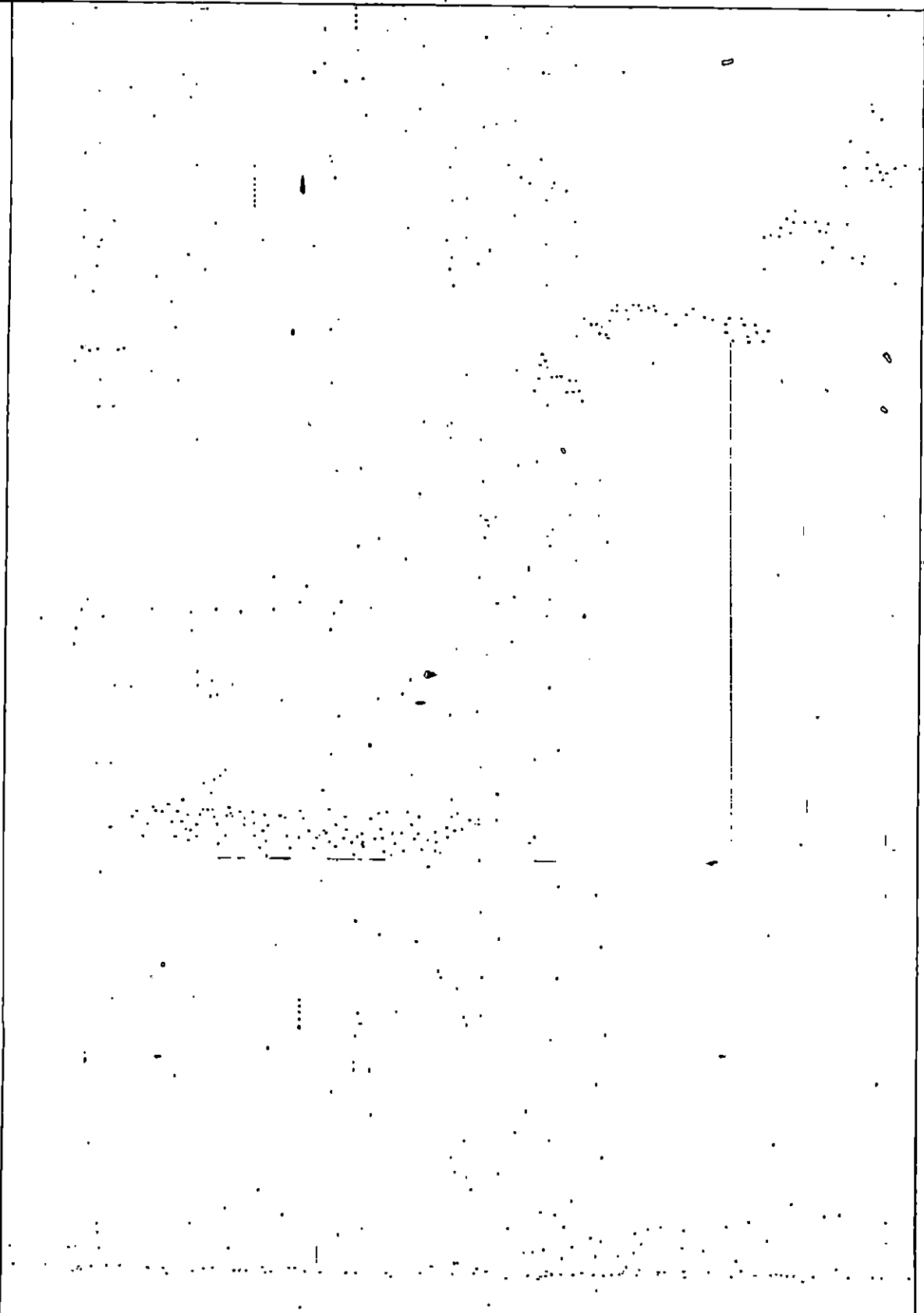
*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*



